

bottling or packing winery, the registry number of the bottling or packing winery will also be shown.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1381, as amended, 1407, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5368, 5662))

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0503)

§ 24.257 Labeling wine containers.

(a) The proprietor must label each bottle or other container of beverage wine prior to removal for consumption or sale. The minimum type size for information required by this section is: 2 millimeters for containers of more than 187 milliliters and 1 millimeter for containers of 187 milliliters or less. The maximum type size for alcohol content statements is 3 millimeters unless the container is larger than 5 liters. The label must be securely affixed and show:

(1) The name and address of the wine premises where bottled or packed;

(2) The brand name, if different from above;

(3) The alcohol content as percent by volume or the alcohol content stated in accordance with 27 CFR part 4. For wine with less than 7 percent alcohol by volume stated on the label there is allowed an alcohol content tolerance of plus or minus .75 percent by volume; and

(4) The kind of wine, shown as follows:

(i) If the wine contains 7 percent or more alcohol by volume and must have label approval under 27 CFR part 4, the kind of wine is the class, type, or other designation provided in that part.

(ii) If the wine has an exemption from label approval, an adequate statement of composition may be used instead of the class and type in 27 CFR part 4.

(iii) If the wine contains less than 7 percent alcohol by volume, an adequate statement of composition may be used instead of the class and type in 27 CFR part 4. The rules in 27 CFR part 4 pertaining to label approval and standards of fill do not apply to wine under 7 percent alcohol by volume. The rules in 27 CFR part 16 requiring a Health Warning Statement do apply to all wines over ½ percent alcohol. Except for the rules noted in this section, labeling of

wines under 7 percent alcohol is under the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration.

(iv) The statement of composition must include enough information to identify the tax class when viewed with the alcohol content. First, the wine should be identified by the word “wine,” “mead,” “cider” or “perry,” as applicable. If the wine contains more than 0.392 grams of carbon dioxide per 100 milliliters, the word “sparkling” or “carbonated,” as applicable, must be included in the statement of composition. If the statement of composition leaves doubt as to the tax class of the wine, the wine must be marked “tax class 5041(b)(1) IRC” or an equivalent phrase. For example, a still wine marked “wine” and “16 percent alcohol by volume” is adequately marked to identify its tax class as 5041(b)(2). A still wine marked “hard cider” and “9 percent alcohol by volume” is adequately marked to identify its tax class as 5041(b)(1). A still wine marked “raspberry hard cider” and “9 percent alcohol by volume” is adequately marked to identify its tax class as 5041(b)(1). A still wine eligible for the hard cider tax rate marked “cider” or “hard cider” and “6 percent alcohol by volume” is adequately marked to identify its tax class as 5041(b)(6). However, if a still wine that is not eligible for the hard cider tax rate is marked “cider” or “hard cider” and “6 percent alcohol by volume” it is not adequately marked to identify its tax class as 5041(b)(1), so the tax class must be shown.

(5) The net content of the container unless the net content is permanently marked on the container as provided in 27 CFR part 4.

(b) The information shown on any label applied to bottled or packed wine is subject to the recordkeeping requirements of § 24.314. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1381, as amended, 1407, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5368, 5388, 5662))

(c) *Use of semi-generic designations*—(1) *In general.* Semi-generic designations may be used to designate wines of an origin other than that indicated by such name only if—

(i) There appears in direct conjunction therewith an appropriate appellation of origin, as defined in part 4 of

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this chapter, disclosing the true place of origin of the wine, and

(ii) The wine so designated conforms to the standard of identity, if any, for such wine contained in part 4 of this chapter or, if there is no such standard, to the trade understanding of such class or type.

(2) *Determination of whether a name is semi-generic*—(i) *In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, a name of geographic significance, which is also the designation of a class or type of wine, shall be deemed to have become semi-generic only if so found by the Administrator.

(ii) *Certain names treated as semi-generic.* The following names shall be treated as semi-generic: Angelica, Burgundy, Claret, Chablis, Champagne, Chianti, Malaga, Marsala, Madeira, Moselle, Port, Rhine Wine or Hock, Sauterne, Haut Sauterne, Sherry, Tokay.

(See: 26 U.S.C. 5368, 5388, 5662)

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-312, 56 FR 31082, July 9, 1991; T.D. ATF-350, 58 FR 52232, Oct. 7, 1993; T.D. ATF-398, 63 FR 44783, Aug. 21, 1998; T.D. ATF-470, 66 FR 58944, Nov. 26, 2001]

§ 24.258 Certificates of approval or exemption.

The proprietor shall obtain a certificate of label approval or a certificate of exemption from label approval as required by 27 CFR part 4.

(August 29, 1935, ch. 814, Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 981, as amended (27 U.S.C. 205))

§ 24.259 Marks.

(a) *Required marks.* Each container larger than four liters or each case used to remove wine for consumption or sale will be durably marked to show the following information:

(1) The serial number or filling date as provided in § 24.260;

(2) The name (or trade name) and the registry number of the bottlers wine premises;

(3) The kind (class and type) and the alcohol content of the wine. The kind of wine and alcohol content will be stated in accordance with § 24.257. The formula number will be marked on

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bulk containers of special natural wine or other wine produced under § 24.218;

(4) The net contents of each container larger than four liters or each case in wine gallons, or for containers larger than four liters or cases filled according to metric measure, the contents in liters. If wine is removed in cases, the cases may be marked to show the number and size of bottles or other containers in each case in lieu of the net contents of the case; and

(5) Except for cases, the date of removal or shipment.

(b) *Application of marks.* Required marks may be cut, printed, or otherwise legibly and durably marked upon the container larger than four liters or the case or placed on a label or tag securely affixed to the case or container larger than four liters.

(c) *Location of marks.* Required marks will be placed on a container larger than four liters or on the side of a case for ready examination by appropriate TTB officers.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1381, as amended, 1387, as amended, 1407, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5368, 5388, 5662))

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§ 24.260 Serial numbers or filling date.

Each container larger than four liters or each case used for removing wine for consumption or sale will be marked with a serial number or filling date at the time of filling or when such containers or cases are prepared for removal. Serial numbers will commence with “1” and continue until the numeral “1,000,000” is reached, whereupon the series may recommence with the numeral “1.” However, the proprietor may initiate a new series after the numeral “1,000,000” has been reached provided no numeral will be used more than once during a 12-month period. If desired, a separate series of numbers with letter prefixes may be used for containers larger than four liters and for cases, or for cases filled on different bottling lines, or for removals from different loading docks. The proprietor may mark containers larger than four